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NEWCASTLE DISEASE

MILES HORST
Secretary of Agriculture

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture
Harrisburg

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

-NOTICE-

Prohibiting Public Exhibitions of Live Poultry and Governing Sale of Poultry Except for Immediate Slaughter

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is charged by law with the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible diseases of domestic animals and poultry.

Under date of May 13, 1946, Newcastle Disease or Avian Pneumoencephalitis was proclaimed a transmissible disease of poultry by the Department of Agriculture, and as such must be reported to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

The presence of Avian Pneumoencephalitis, a highly contagious disease of poultry, has been confirmed in twenty (20) states, including this Commonwealth, and is suspected in several others.

Since poultry shows, or any place where poultry is assembled, are recognized as potential sources of infection, and may be the means of disseminating the disease, it is hereby ordered that, with the exception of poultry, such as capons, which shall be immediately slaughtered following exhibition, all exhibits or public displays of live chickens, turkeys, pigeons and all other domestic birds at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, at all County Fairs, 4-H Club shows and all other public exhibitions whatsoever in this Commonwealth, shall be prohibited.

It is further ordered that no live poultry shall be assembled from other owners or other flocks and offered for sale, or trade or sold at any private or public auction, community sale, poultry market or by any poultry dealer or broker except for immediate slaughter.

This order will be effective September 1, 1946, until further notice by the Department.

The restrictions herein stated are in accordance with the recommendations of the National Committee on Newcastle Disease, representing every branch of the poultry industry.

The presence of this disease in this Commonwealth emphasizes the need for watchfulness and prompt action in order that definite measures may be instituted to prevent its dissemination. Poultrymen should isolate promptly any sick poultry and consult their veterinarians so that any cases suspicious of this disease can be reported promptly to, and confirmed by, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

By Department of Agriculture

Miles Horst
Secretary of Agriculture

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
August 23, 1946

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- NOTICE -

Modification of Order Prohibiting
Public Exhibitions of Live Poultry

The order relating to the control of Newcastle disease and prohibiting public exhibitions of live poultry in this Commonwealth, effective September 1, 1946, is hereby modified to permit public displays of live chickens, turkeys, pigeons and all other domestic birds in accordance with the following requirements.

(1) All entries to a show or exhibition shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification from the owner or exhibitor that, to the best of his knowledge, the poultry entries and source flock or flocks are free from any evidence of, and were not recently exposed to, Newcastle disease or any other infections or transmissible disease--the certification to be based on inspection made within at least five (5) days of admission to each show or exhibition.

(2) The certificate or declaration shall contain the date of inspection, name and address of the owner or exhibitor, name and location of show; also the number, breed, species and identification band number of each bird to be exhibited.

(3) All crates, boxes or containers and vehicles used for transporting the poultry to a show shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(4) All entries upon admission to a show shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian employed by the management of the show, who shall also receive and examine all health certifications necessary for admission of entries to a show.

(5) Birds not accompanied by a health certification or those showing evidence of disease shall not be permitted to enter a show or exhibition.

(6) During continuance of a show, all birds shall be examined each day by an accredited veterinarian in cooperation with, and under the direction of, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

(7) Birds showing evidence of disease upon entry to or during a show shall be properly segregated and cared for, and reported promptly, by the veterinarian in attendance at the show, to a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for disposition of affected and exposed birds in such a manner that will prevent the spread of disease.

(8) All certifications of health shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at the close of a show.

(9) Since all birds returned from a show are potential sources of infection to other birds, they should be isolated immediately after their return, separate and apart from all other birds. This isolation should be maintained indefinitely, if possible, or at least until it has been established that the birds are not carriers of disease-producing agents as may be determined by exposure of a few susceptible birds to direct contacts with them.

This order will become effective November 11, 1946, and remain in force until further notice by the Department.

By Department of Agriculture

Miles Horst

Secretary of Agriculture

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
October 21, 1946

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE
Bureau of Animal Industry

1. Early detection is the first requisite for suppression of Newcastle disease. Primary diagnosis should be made only by laboratory procedure.

2. Sale of hatching eggs and day-old chicks originating in flocks in which the disease has occurred should be suspended for 30 days after egg production in the flock has returned to normal and premises have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Should outbreaks of the disease be traced to a commercial or custom hatchery, such hatchery should discontinue operations until premises have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

3. Use all practical means to guard against spread of the disease when old and dirty egg crates, fillers and flats must be used for the transportation of hatching eggs. Eggs should be packed in a clean room other than the poultry house. All crates and other equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a saponified cresol solution permitted for official disinfection before admission to the premises.

4. All unnecessary visitors, all started chicks and poults and all persons handling other poultry should be excluded from the hatchery. Hatcheries selling started chicks or poults should segregate these birds from newly hatched poultry.

5. Before leaving infected premises, all cullers, chick sexers, blood testers and others who must enter grounds or buildings, should wash their hands thoroughly and disinfect all outer garments, footwear, instruments and equipment used. All dead birds, offal and hatchery waste must be disposed of by rendering, incineration, chemical disinfection or by deep burying.

6. No feed bags should be reused without thorough cleaning. All crates and vehicles used for transporting poultry for slaughter should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

7. Poultry offal and manure from all processing plants should be disposed of in such manner as to prevent spread of Newcastle disease through these means and with retention of feed or fertilizer values of these materials. The manner of such disposal should be approved by the State Livestock Sanitary official.

8. Source flocks should be inspected periodically for health.

9. Transportation of birds or carcasses for laboratory diagnosis should be by private vehicle or carrier only.

10. All entries to egg-laying contests shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification by the owner that, to the best of his knowledge, the birds do not originate in flocks or sources showing active infection with Newcastle disease, nor were recently exposed to the disease.

Effective and practical solutions to all problems involved will require the unselfish interest and cooperation of all engaged in or interested in the poultry business. Appearance of Newcastle disease in Pennsylvania emphasizes the need for watchfulness and the importance of prompt action in the event of any outbreaks suspicious of the disease, to prevent its spread. Poultrymen should isolate promptly any sick poultry and consult their veterinarian so that any suspected case can be reported promptly to, and confirmed by, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

C. P. BISHOP, Director
Bureau of Animal Industry